



URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF PADIHAM.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

on the Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF PADIHAM

For the Year 1913.

BURNLEY:

GEORGE ANDERSON, Ltd., 50, St. James's Street and Parsonage Mill.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PADIHAM.

1913.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., A.R. San.I.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

SURVEYOR AND WATER ENGINEER.

JOHN GREGSON, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.

The Urban District Council of Padiham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
PADIHAM,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Seventh Annual Report on the health and general sanitary condition of your District.

The death-rate and Infantile Mortality are 15.14 and 146.76 respectively. Both are slightly higher than the previous year.

The Infantile Mortality compares favourably with that for the previous 16 years, as it was lower than this only three times.

The statistics of small towns like Padiham are subject to great variation even with very slight changes in the number of deaths and births &c, and hence do not constitute so reliable an index of the sanitary condition as statistics spread over a number of years and compared with similar others.

The birth-rate is 23.85 per thousand population, and I am glad to say, it is higher than that of the previous three years.

A good deal of useful work was done under the Housing, Town-planning, etc., Act, 1909.

A great dearth of houses is experienced in the town and the matter requires your urgent attention.

A vigorous inspection of food materials is carried on as usual, and I regret that the unsatisfactory condition of the milk supply, with reference to cleanliness still continues.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a "Tuberculosis Order of 1913," with the object of eliminating the danger of infection from Tuberculous milk.

I regret to record that during the year, the death of Mr. F. G. Pollard removed from the Council a highly respected and public-spirited colleague, and your Chairman. In consequence of his great interest in matters of Public Health, he was for many years Chairman of the Health Committee.

Finally, I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Members of the Health Committee and the officials, for the cheerful assistance afforded to me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. R. DHARMAVIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

March, 1913.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of District in Acres	970
Population at Census of 1911	13637
Number of Inhabited Houses at the Census of 1911.....	3204
Average Number of Persons per house in 1911	4.25
Estimated Population in the middle of 1913	14000
Density of Population (persons per acre)	14.4
Number of Inhabited Houses	3232
Number of Births registered.....	332
Number of Births allocated to the District	2
Birth Rate	23.85
Number of Deaths registered in the District	188
Death Rate	13.42
Number of Deaths allocated to the District	24
Nett Death Rate	15.14
" Factor " for correcting Death Rate	1.0855
" Corrected " Death Rate	16.43
Number of Deaths under one year.....	49
Infantile Mortality Rate	146.70
" Zymotic " Death Rate	1.35
Respiratory Death Rate	3.00
Phthisis Death Rate	.5
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	.78
Malignant Disease Death Rate	.78

REPORT.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Padiham is situated in the Calder Valley, and is traversed from east to west by the River Calder. To the north is Pendle Hill and to the south Hambledon Hill. That part of the town which is situated to the north of the river is hilly, and at its highest point is 420 feet above the sea level. The greater part of the town lies to the south, and is flatter. It is 250 feet above the sea level at its lowest point. The soil is clayey and damp.

RIVER CALDER.

The river is joined by three brooks :—Green Brook, Shaw Brook, and Castle Clough Brook, all of which rise on Hambledon Hill.

GREEN BROOK, in its passage through Lowerhouse, receives pigmented effluent from the settling tanks connected with the Print Works. It then enters the town at its east end, and joins Shaw Brook before it flows into the River Calder in the centre of the town.

SHAW BROOK.—This brook passes through the Chemical Works of Messrs. John Riley and Sons, Hapton. It enters the District from the south-east.

CASTLE CLOUGH BROOK.—Before it joins the river, it forms part of the boundary of your District on the south side. This brook receives effluent from the settling tanks of the Castle Clough Print Works.

WEATHER.

Pleasant, temperate weather was experienced all through the year with the exception of the first two months, when the lowest shade temperature for the year, 19°F., was recorded on February 8th, and on January 14th, 22nd, and 26th, when it was 23°, 33° and 22° F., respectively. The thermometer also fell as low as 21°F. on March 18th. The sun was never too hot in summer, the maximum temperature was never more than 75°, this being recorded in May, June, July, August and September. Neither was there an abundance of sunshine, though no month was conspicuously gloomy. Even December and January had a few hours' sunshine. The total hours of bright sunshine recorded in the Gardens of the Royal Botanical Society of London for the year 1913 was only 1,207 hours. It is not likely that we had much more than 1000 hours in Padiham.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

MONTH.	REGISTERED AT CHURN CLOUGH. Height above Sea Level, 800 feet.				REGISTERED IN THE GROUNDS, GAWTHORPE HALL. Height above Sea Level, 316 feet.			
					<i>(Record kindly supplied by (F. Crossley, Esq.)</i>			
January	4.63	...	...	...	...	...	4.87	
February	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	1.92	
March	4.08	...	...	...	...	...	6.52	
April	5.83	...	...	...	...	...	5.49	
May	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	3.95	
June	2.42	...	...	...	...	...	2.38	
July	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	1.35	
August	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	
September	1.89	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	
October	1.77	...	...	...	...	...	1.91	
November	4.62	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	
December	3.05	...	...	...	...	...	3.80	
	36.25				41.58			

POPULATION

The population is mainly artisan—engaged in the cotton and spinning factories and in the neighbouring coal mines and other works.

I have usually applied the Registrar General's method of estimating the population, which thus worked out, comes to 14,000, and I base my statistics on this figure.

OCCUPATION.

The chief industry of the town is cotton-spinning and weaving. The following factories are on the Register:—

Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mills	...	...	...	...	22
Laundries	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle and Motor Works	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Works	...	...	...	...	5
Engineers	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners and Cabinet Works	...	...	...	...	6
Letterpress Printers	...	...	...	...	4

The factories, workshops and workplaces are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. They are found to be clean and comply with the Factories and Workshops Act. The workplaces, such as Restaurants, Cab Proprietors' premises, Chip Shops, etc., are visited periodically. The detailed description of visits paid, and the nuisances found and remedied, will be found on pages 35 and 36.

I should like to say one word with regard to Fried Fish and Chip Potato Shops. The pungent smell which pervades and emanates from the shops is very offensive, and I learn that this odour permeates the clothing of the inmates and the women concerned are compelled to use a large quantity of scent in order to mask it. This peculiarly pungent smell is caused by the animal fat in which the fish and chips are fried. I should suggest that if pure vegetable fat were used instead, there would be no disagreeable smell either inside or outside the shop.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are six Public Elementary Schools within the Urban District, viz.:—three Church of England Schools, one Roman Catholic School, one Wesleyan and one Council School.

The average number of scholars on the books during the year ended December 31st, 1913, was 2,309, and the average attendance was 2053. This gives a percentage of attendance of 88.9.

The sanitary condition of the schools is kept under supervision and with the exception of the Green C.E. School, which still has pail-closets, all the schools are supplied with satisfactory sanitary accommodation. All have an efficient water supply.

The schools provide accommodation for 2,796 children.

The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.—During Feb., March and April, Dr. Askins, of the County School Medical Staff, visited the schools, together with a Nurse. The latter follows up the cases reported upon by Dr. Askins by visiting the parents of the children. One qualified Nurse is set apart for the areas of Padiham and District, Brierfield and District and Clitheroe and District.

The number of children found suffering from verminous conditions—that is to say, head lice and body lice, has always been found to be high in Padiham during the five years that School Medical work has been carried out. In this respect Area XIII. does not compare favourably with other parts of the county, as is shown by the following figures taken from the School Medical Reports of the Lancashire Education Committee. During a period in which the figure for verminous heads among girls for the whole county was 36.7 per cent., the number of girls in Area XIII. found suffering from this condition was 50.1.

In some instances the condition was found to be very bad; for example, one case was mentioned to me by Dr. Askins where an Attendance Officer recently brought up for examination a child who had been absent from school for over two years on account of sores caused by head lice,

Apart from these verminous conditions, very little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the body, even by those who should know better. The washing of face, hands and neck is all that is usually done and frequently a person with scrupulously clean face and hands hides a dirty body under a clean and stylish dress. This is equally true of both sexes and among even better class artisans.

No wonder that a large number of dirty children are found in our schools. The advantages of cleanliness of body and of bathing are never realised by the parents. They have no baths in their houses and even if the houses were provided with bathrooms, the latter would probably be used for storing articles of lumber.

The scholars are unable to acquire the habit of bathing from their parents, who do not themselves understand its advantages, or from the teachers who have neither facilities nor time to inculcate ideas of cleanliness and it is not fair for clean scholars to be mixed up with dirty ones and bring infection of various kinds to their clean homes.

I think it is the duty of the Education Authorities to see to this part of practical education.

I am glad to find that the District Sub-Committee Area No. 13 have had under consideration the provision of bathing facilities for the scholars, and look to the Council for the practical solution of their difficulty.

In my Annual Report for 1911, I advised the Council to erect a Public Bath and I desire to repeat that the presence of a Public Bath in the town is a great sanitary necessity requiring the Council's urgent attention.

DWELLING HOUSES AND HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

At the last census the total number of houses was 3204. Ten houses were added to the number in 1912 and during 1913 twelve more were built, bringing the total to 3226. In addition, six houses in Hall Hill, on which a Demolition Order was passed and which, in my opinion, were not made fit for human habitation, are now occupied.

I have made inspections of several houses in addition to those which were inspected in consequence of the existence of an Infectious Disease and have submitted three reports dealing with their sanitary condition and fitness or otherwise for human habitation.

Your Sanitary Inspector has made a house-to-house inspection of 244 houses, situated in the Clay Bank Ward. This ward is notoriously primitive in the sanitary condition and structural arrangement of its houses.

Only 98 houses have yet been dealt with and preliminary notices have been served.

The following defects were found:—

Fixed windows (required to be made open)	54
No Sash Cords to Windows	44
Additional Light required	16
Defective Floors (stone or wood)	46
Walls in dirty condition.....	7
Damp Walls	24
Bulging Walls	4
Defective Stairs	3
No balusters to well-hole of staircase	2
Defective Roof	23
Defective Chimney Stack	18
Defective Gully or without Iron Grate	12
Defective Sink Waste-pipe	7
Gully and Trap to be removed from inside the house...	2
Sink Waste-pipe not disconnected from drain	16
Traps required to foot of Rain-water Pipes	2
Defective Eaves-troughs or Rain Water-pipes.....	15
Defective or no piping to yard surface.....	9
Defective Water-closets	3
Water-closet apartments not lighted and ventilated independent of bed-room or living room.....	5
Additional Ash-pail accommodation required	10
Additional Closet ,, ,, ...	2

In some of the streets two or more houses join at a closet and ash pail, the sanitary conveniences being grouped and used in common by the tenants in each street. This arrangement is obviously very unsatisfactory, as it is impossible to make tenants responsible for joint conveniences.

In a great number of instances the owners were very much at fault for the dirty condition of the dwelling-houses, inasmuch as ordinary repairs, repapering and painting were left undone for 8 or 10 years.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that a clean house is very quickly converted into a dirty hovel by one who is born of dirty, drunken and immoral parents and brought up in penury, filth and misery. Such a one has never known the joys of clean living, and cannot appreciate the advantages of sunlight, fresh air, and a healthy environment.

It is urged that it is merely waste of money to build houses on sound sanitary principles for this class of person, who would very quickly bring them down to the level of slum property.

To my mind this is altogether an unnecessarily pessimistic view, for it is difficult to believe that clean houses and clean environments have absolutely no effect on the life of the inmates. The continuance of hovels and slums is a policy of despair. The real solution of the difficulty ultimately lies in the practical training and moulding of the child to a clean mode of living, while at school, where he should receive instruction, among other subjects, in the art of living a healthy and well regulated life. A child who has acquired the habit of bathing for cleanliness of the body, of wearing clean clothes, eating good food, keeping things clean and tidy, and sleeping and playing at regular hours is not likely to forget these things when grown to manhood or womanhood.

In my last Annual Report I pointed out that it was intended that a census of inhabited houses of the district should be taken, recording the number of bedrooms, persons and families, the number in each family and the number of lodgers in each house. A house-to-house inspection was made and with the exception of Whalley Road, Cragg Street, Vicarage Street, Bridge Street, Blackburn Road, Windsor Terrace, Haddon Place and Palatine Place, and a few other houses into which entry was not obtained in consequence of the occupiers being at work or out, the Sanitary Inspector visited 2,665 houses for the purpose of collecting the required information. I append below some interesting figures.

<i>Number of persons living in each house.</i>	<i>No. of houses having 1 bedroom.</i>	<i>No. of houses having 2 bedrooms.</i>	<i>No. of houses having 3 bedrooms.</i>	<i>No. of houses having 4 bedrooms.</i>
16	.....	.....	.....	1
15	.....	.....	1	.....
14	.....	1	1	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	1
12	.....	.....	5	1
11	.....	8	3	.....
10	.....	7	10	1
9	.....	19	24	2
8	7	40	41	3
7	8	80	61	2
6	9	156	94	5
5	29	251	119	.....
4	41	354	132	1
3	68	416	120	4
2	88	303	66	1
1	46	29	5	1
	296	1664	682	23

It would appear that out of the total number (2,665) visited, 296 houses have one bedroom, 1,664 two bedrooms, 682 three bedrooms, and 23 four bedrooms.

Taking as the standard of overcrowding in artisan's houses (*a*) those with one bedroom occupied by 5 or more persons, (*b*) those with two bedrooms occupied by 8 or more persons, and (*c*) those with 3 bedrooms occupied by 11 or more, heavy black lines are placed in the table in order to show at a glance that the houses above them are overcrowded. These number 138.

In 7 houses having only one bedroom each there were 8 inmates per house, and in 8 houses, 7 per house. One house with two bedrooms was occupied by 14 persons, 8 houses with 2 bedrooms by 11 persons per house, and 7 houses by 10 persons per house.

There are 119 houses in which two families live together and 5 houses which are occupied by 3 families per house. These families in some cases consist of married sons and daughters living with their parents.

It is evident that a very large number of houses are overcrowded and it is impossible to deal with this nuisance in consequence of the shortage of houses. I reported this dearth of houses in my last Annual Report and I have now to record that this requires the very urgent attention of the Council. The number of families requiring houses is, I am certain, very large, but I can safely say that if 40 more houses were built, they would immediately be occupied.

(THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909).

The following is a tabulated summary of the work done as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

Number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.....	244
Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation.....	11
Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders.....	Nil.
Closing Orders made	15
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders	80
Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders	Nil.
Dwelling-houses demolished	Nil.

Demolition Orders have been made on 14 houses.

In addition to the work shown in the tabulated form above, eight back-to-back houses, were converted into 4 through houses.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

The Sanitary Inspector is also the Cleansing Superintendent, and the scavenging, which consists in the removal and disposal of all night-soil from pails, the removal and cremation in the Destructor of all house and trade refuse and the cleansing of all roads and streets, is carried on under his supervision.

The night-soil is removed during the night time, the refuse being destroyed both night and day and the cleansing of roads and streets is done during the day.

Fish offal is collected on five mornings of each week and four new air-tight galvanised iron bins have been provided instead of the old pattern bins with removeable covers.

The Market Place is cleansed once each week. Galvanised iron ash-bins have been substituted for wooden ash-tubs, where the latter were absolutely beyond repair. They were 43 in number. In addition 26 new galvanised iron pails were provided, 13 for new houses, and 13 for those which had not sufficient ash-pit accommodation.

During the year 6 clean-water closets and 14 waste-water closets were substituted for 20 pail closets, and 3 new clean-water closets and 12 waste-water closets were constructed.

I give below a tabulated record of the various types of sanitary conveniences commencing from the year 1907, the last three years' record being the most reliable.

<i>Type of Sanitary Accom- modation.</i>	<i>Year 1907</i>	<i>Year 1908</i>	<i>Year 1909</i>	<i>Year 1910</i>	<i>Year 1911</i>	<i>Year 1912</i>	<i>Year 1913</i>
No. Clean W.C.'s	230	247	261	277	381	396	405
„ Waste W.C.'s (Tippers)	1360	1429	1488	1492	1509	1515	1541
„ Pail Closets...	1529	1516	1503	1498	1511	1500	1480
„ Ash-tubs (Wood) ...	3000	2995	2985	2976	2477	2480	2437
„ Ash-bins (galvanised)	168	298	368	420	324	331	400
„ Ash-pits ...	4	3	3	3	30	27	27

I have often expressed myself adversely with reference to waste-water closets, their long shafts, coated with filth, attract houseflies, which may easily pollute food and drink with dangerous infection. The Council, in order to obviate this danger, have undertaken the systematic cleansing of the shafts during the summer months. 3,020 shafts were cleansed.

I have again to remind the Council that the number of conversions of pail-closets into water-closets was very small, and it does seem odd that so little attention is being paid to this important sanitary improvement.

The institution of nightsoiling is, to say the least, an unpleasant occupation. During the year 1,343 loads of filth were removed. This necessitated the employment of 3 men on 4 nights a week, along with a horse and cart. The cost of this, including the repairing of wood pails, etc., was roughly £325. A great deal of difficulty is experienced in finding a tipping ground, and the complaints of offensive smells from the unfortunate sufferers are very bewildering to the officials, as the nuisance is unavoidable and irremediable.

Further, the risk of dangerous infection to milk from the udders or flanks of cows grazing in the tipped field is easy to understand, and lastly, the dangerous accumulation in the vicinity of dwelling-houses is a constant menace to health. These considerations are, I am sure, worthy of serious attention, and the speedy abolition of pail-closets would remove this relic of an old, unhealthy custom.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewerage and drainage of the District is constructed on the Combined System, storm, surface and sub-soil water being taken together as far as possible to the Sewage Works for final disposal. The contour of the District is favourable to the formation of good gradient and the system works very well.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The Surveyor estimates the dry weather flow of sewage treated at the Sewage Works at 325,000 gallons per day.

The Works, which are situated on the south side of the River Calder, cover an area of 10 acres, with gravelly sub-soil. They consist of (1) 6 Precipitation Tanks, each 40ft. by 40ft. by 5ft. deep ; (2) 3 Storm Overflow Tanks, each 40ft. by 40ft. by 5ft. ; (3) 3 Contact Beds composed of Furnace Slag, 2in. to ½in., having a diameter of 100ft. and a depth of 4ft. 3in. Revolving Sprinklers which are governed by a Dosing Chamber convey sewage to the beds ; (4) 3 Sludge Pits with an area of 2,340 square yards, into which the sludge gravitates from the Settling Tanks.

The sewage is now treated, firstly by precipitation, secondly by Filter Beds, and thirdly by infiltration through 6 acres of land. It is carried to the land by two Distributing Channels. The sludge is carted on to the adjoining land.

I give a copy of the analyses of the Samples of Effluent taken during the year. These appear in the Report presented to the Ribble Joint Committee by Edward Halliwell, Esq., F.I.C., Chief Inspector.

ANALYSIS OF EFFLUENT.

Sample No.	Date Taken.	Nature of Liquid.	Chlorides of Chlorine in terms of	Ammonia.		Nitrates of Nitrogen in terms of	Oxygen Absorbed.		In Solution only.			After Incubation.			Remarks.
				Free.	Alb.		In three minutes	In four hours	Alb.	Oxygen Absorbed in three minutes	Oxygen absorbed in four hours	Nitrates in terms of Nitrogen	Odour.		
W 4567	1913. Jan. 23rd	Final effluent	2.4	.50	.03	.20	.22	.68				.16	.16	No H2S	Good
" 4616	Feb. 27th	Irrigation effluent	4.0	.87	.05	.36	.20	.86				.14	.36	No H2S	do.
" 4654	Mar. 31st	do.	5.6	1.53	.09	.40	.36	.82				.18	.36	No H2S	do.
" 4664	Apr. 8th	do.	7.2	2.12	.10	.63	.50	.96				.26	.50	No H2S	do.
" 4700	May 15th	do.	3.6	.31	.05	.67	.18	.48				.24	.67	No H2S	do.
" 4746	June 25th	do.	4.8	.36	.07	.74	.28	.76				.20	.24	No H2S	do.
" 4776	Aug. 7th	do.	7.0	.73	.14	2.0	.44	1.14				.32	1.60	No H2S	Fair
" 4790	Aug. 20th	do.	6.2	.30	.08	.85	.24	.68				.22	.77	No H2S	Good
" 4805	Sept. 2nd	Final effluent	6.2	.45	.08	.66	.32	.84				.24	.72	No H2S	Good
" 4861	Oct 9th	Irrigation effluent	5.4	1.80	.27	Nil.	.82	2.28				2.00		Lg.H2S	Bad
" 4918	Nov. 19th	Final effluent	4.0	.09	.02	.44	.10	.38				.12	.68	No H2S	Good
" 4946	Dec. 10th	do.	5.0	.31	.04	1.74	.24	.52				.18	1.38	No H2S	Good

EDWARD HALLIWELL, F.I.C.

It will be seen that altogether 12 samples of effluent were taken and examined. With the exception of one, all were devoid of offensive odour and were in a very satisfactory condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is derived from the Churn Clough Reservoir, and is under the supervision of the Water Engineer.

The Churn Clough Reservoir, which was opened on March 23rd, 1892, is situated on the south side of Pendle Hill. The depth of water in the reservoir is 63½ft. when full. The gathering ground (800 to 1,300ft. above Ordnance Datum) is composed of millstone grit and yoredale rock, and has an area of 254 acres.

It is primarily upland surface water and, in consequence of a small addition of spring water, it is palatable, sparkling, and free from any plumbosolvent action. It is soft and admirably adapted for all purposes.

I quote the following from the Water Engineer's Report for the year ending March, 1913 :—

“ At present you are supplying a population of 17,064, in addition to 10 farms, 12 slaughter-houses, 63 meters, the latter registering 7,026,000 gallons during the year.

Population — Padiham	13,820
„ Burnley	2,665
„ Altham	167
„ Simonstone.....	370
„ Northtown	42
	17,064

There are 321 baths within the District and 21 outside.

The year under review was one of great drought ; the rainfall during the summer was very small.

The following readings of water-height at the Churn Clough Reservoir, culled from the Monthly Reports of the Water Engineer, are not without interest :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Height.</i>	<i>+ Increase.</i> <i>— Decrease.</i>
March 31st.....	Full : 63ft. 3in.	
April 30th	do.	
May 31st	63ft.	— 3in.
June 30th	61ft. 10in.	— 1ft. 2in.
July 31st	58ft. 4in.	— 3ft. 4in.
August 31st	54ft. 3in.	— 4ft. 1in.
September 30th	50ft. 1in.	— 4ft. 2in.
October 31st	46ft.	— 4ft. 1in.
November 8th	44ft. 10in.	— 1ft. 2in.
November 30th	51ft. 2in.	+ 6ft. 4in.
December 31st	56ft. 8in.	+ 5ft. 6in.

Notices of restriction in the use of water were issued. The water level, as will be seen, reached the lowest level on November 8th, when the reservoir stood at 44ft. 10ins.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 15 Cowkeepers and 2 Purveyors of Milk in the District. Twenty persons bring milk into the District from outside. Three cowkeepers from this District send milk into other districts. I visited all the farms and inspected the cows for Tuberculosis during the year. The Sanitary Inspector paid 81 visits. I have to record that a healthy improvement was again noticeable during my visits relative to the lighting, ventilation, flooring, drainage and other structural matters.

As in the case of houses, so in the case of cowsheds : a dirty farmer would convert a well-built cowshed into a manure store, permeated with stinking, almost irrespirable effluvia. Year after year I have noticed that he would still cling to his dirty ways. I have seen the impervious floors and tarred or lime-washed walls of his shippon thickly covered with filth, and the windows, which were intended for ventilation, closed ; the cows coated with thick dry buttons of dung or moist filthy mess, and the stool plastered over with dry dirt. He is there milking merrily with his dirty hands. I have watched the milk being poured through a sieve into the kit. There you have in the sieve the cow dung in a semi-solid form. How far this state of affairs is responsible for the death of a large number of infants in the district I am not prepared to say, but I can not help remarking that it cannot have a salutary effect on child life.

A shippon built on modern sanitary principles can be of little use from the point of view of Public Health if the milker is not scrupulously clean in his habits.

Two farmers were served with notices requiring them to keep their farms in a cleaner condition.

The Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, are in force, and a good deal of useful work has been already done.

Tuberculosis Provisions embodied in Part 5 of the Padiham Urban District Council Act, 1908 :—I received no notification of Tuberculosis in a cow, nor have I taken any sample of milk for the purpose of testing for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, as in accordance with the resolution of the Health Committee passed at the meeting of Feb. 7th, 1912, I am not permitted to do this without the instruction of the Visiting Sub-Committee.

No report was made to the Council by the Veterinary Inspector on the condition of the cows, etc.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1913.—This Order was issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the exercise of the power vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and came into force on May 1st, 1913.

The County Council is the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of the Act, and is required to investigate, with the help of the Veterinary Inspector, cases of cows suffering from Tuberculosis of udder, giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation. Any cow so suffering is to be slaughtered and the owner compensated. The method of compensation is dealt with in detail.

LIGHTING.

The Council has control of the gas supply, which is used for street lighting. It is also sold for lighting, heating, cooking and power.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

NO. ON REGISTER—10.

As usual, I have paid several visits to the slaughter houses, which are kept in a very clean condition. They are scattered all over the town and the slaughtering of animals is regularly supervised by the Sanitary Inspector, though an efficient inspection is impossible without a Public Abattoir. The Sanitary Inspector paid no less than 359 visits during the year and caused improvements to be made in some cases in regard to lighting, ventilation and flooring.

None of the butchers have yet complied with the bye-laws relative to the provision of vessels of non-absorbent material with tight-fitting covers for the purpose of removing garbage and other refuse products from the premises.

The animals slaughtered are generally of good quality and on the whole free from disease. 235lbs. pork, 1,568lbs. of beef and 24lbs. of liver were destroyed, being unfit for human consumption.

No necessity arose for action to be taken under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

BAKE HOUSES.

No. on Register, Retail	25
„ „ Wholesale	4

These premises have been under my inspection and are kept clean. There are two underground bake-houses and they comply with the general sanitary requirements as laid down in Sections 97 to 101 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

They received 38 visits from the Inspector of Nuisances and are kept under proper supervision.

Houses let-in-lodgings.—No bye-laws are in force in order to regulate houses let-in-lodgings.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No bye-laws are in force in the district and tripe-dressing is the only trade which comes under this category. They are kept clean and in a good state of repair. 9 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Lancashire County Police is the Authority which works these Acts. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Pincock, I give below the work done during the year :—

Samples obtained :	Milk	19
	Butter	5
	Lard	5
	Whiskey	6
	Gin	1
	White Pepper	1
	Coffee	4
	Rum	3
	Tea	2
	Margarine	1
	Tincture of Rhubarb	1
	Vinegar	2
		—
	Total	50

With the exception of two of the milks being poor, the other samples have been found genuine and no prosecution under the Acts has taken place.

LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the adoptive Acts in force in the District :—

1. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
2. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

LOCAL ACTS :—

1. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1876.
2. The Padiham Waterworks Act, 1854.
3. The Padiham Water Act, 1874.
4. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1882.
5. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1889.
6. The Padiham Water Act, 1896.
7. The Padiham Urban District Council Act, 1908.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The number of births registered in the District was 332 and two births, though registered outside the District, belonged to the District and were allocated to it, thus bringing the total number of births to 334. Of these 170 were male and 164 female. The illegitimate births numbered 18, 10 being male and 8 female.

The birth-rate for the year 1913 is 23.85 per thousand population and this is almost 13% higher than that for 1912. The following table gives the birth-rates for the 10 previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand population.</i>								
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.86
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.25
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.46
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.54
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.05
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.60
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.57
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.45
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.12
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.85

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

188 deaths were registered in the District, giving a death-rate of 13.42 per thousand population. To this number 24 deaths of residents, which occurred and were registered in other districts, are added and the total number of deaths actually belonging to the District is thus raised to 212 and the death-rate to 15.14. Of this total number of deaths, 104 were male and 108 female. I append below the table of nett death-rates for 7 years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Death-Rate.</i>								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.81
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.36
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.82
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.85
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.18
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.18
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.14

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
-----------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

49	8	6	3	6	22	56	57
----	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

It is a well-known fact that children under 5 and old people above 55 years of age die at a greater rate, while those of intermediate ages die at a less rate than that represented by the general death-rate, and further, females at all ages, except between 5 and 15, have lower death-rates than males. Now suppose one town has a larger proportion of female and young population

than another ; it follows that the former will show a lower death-rate than the latter. This would lead to an erroneous impression of the sanitary condition of the two towns. The Registrar General has supplied all towns and Districts with the "factors" for correcting the general death-rates. The factor for correction for Padiham is 1.0855. The corrected death-rate for Padiham is therefore $15.14 \times 1.0855 = 16.43$. These factors are intended to eliminate error arising out of unequal age and sex distribution.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year under review 49 infants died ; of these 31 were male and 18 female. There were 4 illegitimate deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate works out to 146.70 per thousand births, or in other words, out of every 7 infants born one died. This is a very high mortality, though for the last 16 years of which I can find a correct record, the Infantile Mortality has only been lower three times, viz. : in 1905, 1910 and 1912, when it was 131.11, 132.91, and 116.43 respectively, and when compared with the average figures for three previous quinquennial periods it still represents the lowest figure, as may be seen below.

<i>Quinquennial Period.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate.</i>
1. 1898 to 1902	200.87
2. 1903 to 1907	175.19
3. 1908 to 1912	147.79
Infantile Mortality Rate for 1913 ...	146.70

It is very gratifying to find the diminution in the Infantile death-rate, but I am afraid the responsibility and importance of saving infant life is not yet fully realised, as is evident from the fact that no serious efforts have yet been made to grapple with the problem. If one child is burnt to death the incident arouses the imagination of the people and we have compulsory fire-guards in each household ; but if nearly half the deaths of infants are due to causes which may, with a certain amount of expense and organisation, be controlled, no one seems to be shocked or to care and infants continue to die for want of intelligent supervision and nursing.

In corroboration of my statement with reference to preventible mortality, it would be necessary to analyse the causes of death among infants, which are as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>
Measles	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	7
Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis	18
Syphilis	1
Suffocation	1
Atelectasis	1
Premature Birth	6
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, etc.....	6
Other Causes	2

Though Measles and Tuberculous Diseases are among the preventible diseases, I would not at present consider them as such, as it is a very difficult matter, with our present knowledge and available means of control, to prevent the deaths from these, but I certainly think that it would not be very difficult to save 16 deaths from Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis and 6 from Debility, Marasmus, etc., if the matter were seriously taken in hand. The sixteen deaths from Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis were practically all due to injudicious feeding, as there was no Summer Diarrhœa in 1913.

An infant begins to cry with pain as a result either of gulping down milk too quickly, or of feeding on bread and milk, arrowroot or other starchy food, or some patent food. After vainly endeavouring to still the cries of the infant, the mother rushes to the chemist in order to seek relief by means of soothing syrup, which, though it soothes the child to sleep for a short time, ultimately undermines its health. Matters do not improve and the child succumbs to Diarrhœa, etc. It must be borne in mind that a little advice with regard to the feeding, *if properly carried out*, would, in a great majority of cases, save the child much suffering and the mother many a sleepless night and the ultimate loss of her child.

It may be contended that cards containing instructions as to the feeding and care of infants are sent every week by post to the parents after the receipt of the weekly returns of registered births. These cards have been regularly sent for the last three years and I am not sure if they have been of any use in houses where they are most needed. Firstly, the cards do not reach the parents until some weeks after the birth of the child, by which time the damage may have been done and the child have succumbed to the effects of improper

feeding, etc. Secondly, if knowledge could be imparted to people by the sending of printed papers by post, it would be very easy for any artisan to become a chartered accountant or a solicitor.

It is necessary that a person well trained in the art of feeding and nursing infants should personally give advice and instruction to the mother and watch each infant grow to childhood. This would necessitate the services of an intelligent, tactful and sympathetic Lady Health Visitor and the adoption of the "Notification of Births Act, 1907."

Experience has proved that diligent supervision of infants has, in many towns, already resulted in a steady decline of the annual loss of infant life. I strongly repeat my previous recommendation that this Act be adopted and a Lady Health Visitor appointed with the object of preventing the loss of life which is going on through ignorance and neglect.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 69. Of these 6 were cases of Diphtheria, 9 of Erysipelas, 10 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Enteric Fever, 1 of Continued Fever, 1 of Puerperal Fever and 39 of Tuberculosis of Lungs and other organs. The following table gives the number of Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis, from the year 1898 to 1913 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Small Pox.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Enteric Fever.</i>	<i>Contin'd Fever.</i>	<i>Puerpl. Ophtha. Fever.</i>	<i>Ophtha. Nocn'm.</i>
1898 ...	0	10	16	197	3	3	0	
1899 ...	0	9	15	78	8	0	1	
1900 ...	0	10	17	87	11	0	0	
1901 ...	0	5	11	39	8	2	0	
1902 ...	39	15	14	105	2	1	2	
1903 ...	26	11	15	12	3	2	1	
1904 ...	2	10	17	11	4	1	0	
1905 ...	4	6	20	69	4	1	0	
1906 ...	0	8	17	79	4	1	0	
1907 ...	0	12	15	138	3	2	1	
1908 ...	0	18	11	26	3	1	2	
1909 ...	0	20	5	14	3	0	0	
1910 ...	0	8	9	27	17	0	0	1
1911 ...	0	10	10	11	3	0	1	2
1912 ...	0	6	12	33	6	0	0	0
1913 ...	0	6	9	10	3	1	1	0

On looking at the above table it is interesting to observe that during the period 1898 to 1907 Scarlet Fever epidemics have occurred at intervals of 4 and 5 years respectively, the first occurring during 1898 with 197 cases, the second during 1902 with 105 cases, and the third during 1907 with 138 cases. Since 1907 there has been no epidemic and the small number of cases in milder form occurring since 1907 would give cause for hoping that Scarlet Fever will continue to lose in toxicity and infectivity.

Thirteen patients were removed to the Burnley and District Sanatorium, 4 of them were suffering from Diphtheria, one from Erysipelas, 6 from Scarlet Fever, one from Enteric Fever, and one from Puerperal Fever. The last patient had procured abortion by an illegal operation performed by a woman in Burnley and resulting in death from Puerperal Fever. The death is not included among the total number of deaths belonging to the district, as the patient came from Great Harwood for the purpose of the operation only a fortnight before.

There was no other death from Infectious Diseases, either in the Sanatorium or at home. No notification was received relating to Acute Poliomyelitis or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

On receipt of the notification of any infectious disease the infected house is visited with the object of investigating and discovering any existing insanitary conditions, disinfectants are supplied along with printed leaflets dealing with the nature of infection and precautions to be taken. The house remains under supervision as long as the infection lasts. This necessitates a number of visits to the infected house. At the termination of the illness or after the removal of the patient to the Sanatorium, the house is thoroughly disinfected with Formalin Spray or fumigation, or both. In a case of Typhoid Fever the bedding, etc., is either burnt in the Destructor or disinfected in a superheated Steam Disinfector belonging to the Burnley Sanitary Authority. 57 rooms were thus disinfected, 25 being on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Formerly the Burnley Corporation undertook the removal, disinfection and return of infected articles. During the year, however, they gave notice that in future they would disinfect articles if they were delivered at their Steam Disinfector and would allow the use of their van, but could not undertake to pack, remove and return articles after disinfecting.

This means that when any bedding, etc., has to be sent for disinfection, the Sanitary Inspector has now to take a man to assist him in the packing of infected goods and in getting them into the van, and has to hire a horse in order to bring the van from Burnley to Padiham and cart the goods to and from Burnley. This, of course, will necessarily entail an additional increase in cost and a good deal of inconvenience in dealing with the infected articles.

The following specimens were examined during the year :—

	<i>Diphtheria.</i>				<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>				<i>Human Tuberculosis.</i>		
	<i>Total.</i>	+			<i>Total.</i>	+			<i>Total.</i>	+	
January	1	...	0	.....				.....	4	...	1
February .....				.....				.....	5	...	2
March	3	...	1	.....	1	...	0	.....	1	...	0
April.....				.....				.....			
May	1	...	0	.....	1	...	0	.....	3	...	1
June	1	...	0	.....	1	...	1	.....	3	...	2
July	1	...	0	.....				.....	3	...	0
August	2	...	1	.....				.....	2	...	2
September ...				.....				.....	9	...	1
October	2	...	0	.....				.....	9	...	0
November ...	1	...	0	.....				.....	7	...	1
December.....				.....				.....	1	...	0
Total ...	12	...	2	.....	3	...	1	.....	47	...	10

+ indicates positive result.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Six patients were notified as suffering from this disease ; 4 of these were removed to the Sanatorium. All of these recovered. There were, however, two deaths caused by Croup. These cases were not notified as Diphtheria or Membranous Croup, but I have entered the deaths against Diphtheria in Table III., as required by the Local Government Board. All these cases were of a Sporadic nature and it was impossible to trace the infection back to its source.

DIPHTHERIA (OUT OF LONDON) ORDER, 1910.

During the year only two Anti-toxin phials, containing 4,000 Ehrlich Behring units were used.

SCARLET FEVER.

The District has, fortunately, not been visited by a severe epidemic of this disease since 1907, the year when I was appointed Medical Officer of Health. The total number of cases notified was only 10 This is the lowest number ever recorded and the majority of cases were so very mild that they were notified in the peeling stage, in some cases the attention of the Medical Practitioner being drawn to the peeling by the parents when he was attending some other patient in the same house.

Unfortunately, a so-called mild case may end fatally or develop a most serious illness and may infect another child with a very severe attack of fever. It is therefore very dangerous to allow a child who has had a mild attack of Scarlet Fever to play among other children or to expose him to the danger of contracting Bright's Disease or some other dangerous illness. From the point of view of Public Health and his own personal welfare, the patient is in some respects as much in need of medical attention as a severe case.

ENTERIC FEVER AND CONTINUED FEVER.

Three notifications of Enteric Fever and one of Continued Fever were received. In one case the serum was examined for Widal's Reaction and gave positive result. They were mild cases and all recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND MIDWIVES' ACT, 1912.

As already referred to, one case was notified as suffering from this disease. No Midwife was in attendance. The patient had procured an illegal abortion by another woman and on the development of Puerperal Fever she was removed to the Sanatorium, where she died. The death is, however, not included among the total number belonging to this District, as she only temporarily resided in it.

OTHER ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. : Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus Typhoid and Continued) and Diarrhœa was 19, as compared with 17 during 1912. This represents a Zymotic Death-rate of 1.35 per thousand population. It was 1.23 in 1912.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable. I cannot therefore give the actual number of cases occurring during the year. I am, however, able to state that no serious epidemic has taken place. The largest number of cases being in the first quarter with one death.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculosis in all forms is a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These came into force on Feb. 1st, 1913. Notifications of 20 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 19 of other Tuber-

culous Diseases were received. Seven deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 from other forms of Tuberculosis. The Death-rate from Phthisis, other forms of Tuberculosis and Tuberculosis in all forms works out to .5, .28, and .78 per thousand population respectively.

The mortality from Phthisis and all Tuberculous Diseases for the years 1907 to 1913 is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Phthisis Death-Rate per thousand population.</i>	<i>Death-Rate from all Tuberculous Diseases per thousand population.</i>
1907	.64	1.15
1908	.64	1.22
1909	1.08	1.22
1910	.78	1.00
1911	1.24	1.53
1912	.69	.94
1913	.5	.78

It may be seen that the mortality rate from Tuberculosis for 1913 is the lowest during the years under review.

All patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis received frequent visits from the Sanitary Inspector. Leaflets containing useful information respecting the nature and mode of the spread of infection and directions for the control, prevention and cure of the disease were left with them. Disinfectants and spit-bottles were supplied, infected houses were disinfected in the event of the death or removal of the patient, and nuisances were remedied wherever found.

The National Health Insurance Act.—This Act requires the Insurance Committees to make suitable arrangement for Domiciliary and Institutional treatment of insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis. The scheme is gradually developing and as far as it affects this District, the following provisional procedure is followed :—

An insured person, suffering from Tuberculosis, makes an application for Sanatorium benefit to the District Committee of the area in which he resides. The Tuberculosis Officer for the district visits the patient, and after examination advises the Committee as to whether Institutional or Domiciliary treatment (or both) would be beneficial. The Committee then grants the same, and for Institutional treatment, the patient is sent in turn, as the beds fall vacant, to one of the Sanatoria in which beds are reserved for the treatment of the County patients, and kept there 3 or more months. If he does not improve or grows worse, he receives no further treatment from the Insurance Committee.

Only Pulmonary cases receive Institutional treatment.

Domiciliary treatment consists in allowing the patient, under the direction of his doctor, a supply of nutritious articles, milk, cream, eggs, etc., to the value of 5/- per week, along with emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, etc., and proprietary articles.

No Tuberculosis Dispensaries are so far opened.

During the year 10 patients were sent to various Sanatoria, 4 have returned and 6 are still receiving treatment.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Sixteen deaths occurred from Diarrhœa, 14 of these among infants under one year. They were chiefly due to errors in diet or improper feeding. There was only one death reported from Summer Diarrhœa.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASES.

This disease accounted for 11 deaths, representing a Malignant Disease Death-rate of .78. The following table gives the Malignant Disease Death-rate for the years 1907 to 1913 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Death Rate per thousand population.</i>								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.72
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.64
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.64
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.14
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.43
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.79
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.78

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

The total number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases, excluding Phthisis was 42 (16 from Bronchitis, 20 from Pneumonia and 6 from others) representing a death-rate of 3 per 1,000 population. In the years 1909 to 1912 it was 2.94, 2.42, 2.70, and 2.67 respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS.—TABLE I.

of the Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	13930	363	363	26·05	201	14·42	..	27	60	165·28	228	16·36
1909	13900	342	342	24·60	168	12·08	..	38	53	154·97	206	14·82
1910	14000	316	316	22·57	201	14·35	..	21	42	132·91	222	15·85
1911	13674	306	307	22·45	201	14·69	..	34	52	169·38	235	17·18
1912	13820	292	292	21·12	170	12·30	..	26	34	116·43	196	14·18
1913	14000	332	334	23·85	188	13·42	..	24	49	146·70	212	15·14

Total population at all ages, 13,637

No. of inhabited houses, 3,204

Average number of persons per house, 4·25

} At Census of
1911.

Area of District in acres (Land and Inland water), 970.

VITAL STATISTICS.—TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1913.

PADHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages - Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cho'era	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	10	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	6
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever... ..	3	...	1	.	...	1	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1c	...	...	1c	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	...	1	...	2	7	9	1	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	2	...	6	2	7	1	1	...
Total	69	2	7	17	8	19	13	3	23

Isolation Hospital or } Burnley and District Sanatorium, Burnley.
Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. } Burnley and District Small Pox Hospital, Burnley.
and the Union Infirmary, Burnley (a few beds for consumptives).

VITAL STATISTICS.--TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1913.
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.										Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									
1										All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified (c) Uncertified.....										207 5	49 ...	8 ...	6 ...	3 ...	6 ...	22 ...	56 2	57 3	
Enteric Fever										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smallpox										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles										1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever.....										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough.....										...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria and Croup										2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)										7	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	
Tuberculous Meningitis										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases										4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Cancer (Malignant Disease)										11	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	
Rheumatic Fever.....										1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis										2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Organic Heart Disease.....										21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis										16	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Pneumonia (all forms).....										20	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs										6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis										16	14	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alcoholism										1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease										7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever										...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....										2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.....										12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide										5	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Suicide										...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Defined Diseases.....										68	6	...	...	...	4	5	16	35	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown										3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
										207	49	8	6	3	6	22	56	57	

VITAL STATISTICS.—TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Mths	3 months and under 6 mths	6 months and under 9 mths	9 months and under 12 mths	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes -										
Certified	7	2	1	1	11	17	8	6	7	49
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	7
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	3	3	14
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	6
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	7	2	1	1	11	17	8	6	7	49

Nett Births in the Year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate ... 316} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M 160} \\ \text{F 156} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Illegitimate ... 18} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M 10} \\ \text{F 8} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Nett Deaths in the Year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate Infants ... 45} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M 28} \\ \text{F 17} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Illegitimate ,, 4} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M 3} \\ \text{F 1} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	INSPECTIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSECUTIONS. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	72	20	None
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	119	9	..
WORKPLACES	31	..	..
TOTAL	222	29	None

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions (5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	25	25	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of Floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	1	1	..	..
{ Unsuitable or Defective	6	6	1	..
{ Not separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouse	Nil	Nil	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses	5	5	..	..
Other Offences	1	1	..	..
TOTAL	38	38	1	Nil

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	(1)	(2)
Confectioners	..	29
Dressmakers & Milliners ..	..	16
Tailors	..	11
Shoemakers & Cloggers ..	..	20
Plumbers	..	4
Painters & Decorators ..	..	8
Cabinet Makers	..	3
Tripe Dressers	..	3
Cooper	..	1
Harness Makers	..	2
Cycle Works	..	2
Other Trades	..	17
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	..	116

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	(1)	(2)
Confectioners	..	29
Dressmakers & Milliners ..	..	16
Tailors	..	11
Shoemakers & Cloggers ..	..	20
Plumbers	..	4
Painters & Decorators ..	..	8
Cabinet Makers	..	3
Tripe Dressers	..	3
Cooper	..	1
Harness Makers	..	2
Cycle Works	..	2
Other Trades	..	17
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	..	116

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	(1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	1
	as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but	..
	not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	6
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector		6
Other		
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		Nil
In use at the end of the year		2